

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 13, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

No cholera at Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1894.*

In accordance with your instructions of the 7th instant, I have to report that I arrived at Cumberland on the morning of the 8th, and, accompanied by Health Officer E. T. Duke, had the body of the patient Walther, who was reported to have died of cholera, exhumed, and obtained a portion of the contents of the intestinal tract. I have further to report as a result of a bacteriological examination the entire absence of the spirilla of Asiatic cholera.

Respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Yellow fever on British steamship Tyzack, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 7, 1894.*

British steamship *Samuel Tyzack* sent to local quarantine this morning by Health Commissioner McShane. Two men of crew admitted to University of Maryland Hospital September 3, 1 man on the 6th and 1 now sick on the vessel. One died in the hospital twelve hours after admission. Diagnosis, yellow fever. Sick removed to quarantine hospital. Precautions taken. Vessel left Havana August 25, and arrived here August 31.—G. W. STONER, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

NOTE.—Dr. John Guitéras, sanitary inspector, M. H. S., was ordered, on September 7, to proceed to Baltimore and cooperate with the Baltimore health authorities in regard to these cases.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 10, 1894.*

SIR: I have just telegraphed you that 1 of the cases at quarantine is suffering with yellow fever, the other 2 are not.

Dr. McShane was unable to accompany me to quarantine, and I had to engage a tug boat to go there. Every facility was given me for the

examination of the patients. Wilson is slowly recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever.

The chief engineer, Mr. Pool, has a very severe bronchitis and possibly typhoid fever.

The steward of the ship has a slight attack of ephemeral fever.

As to the 2 deaths, I did not think it advisable to exhume the bodies for a post-mortem examination, since the one case of Wilson was enough to decide the question of the existence of yellow fever on board. From the history of the cases I am inclined to the opinion that they both died of yellow fever.

I visited the ship, and found all hands well. I hope to-morrow to inspect the men who worked on the ship. I shall, unless you otherwise direct me, look up statistical data in this city.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GUITÉRAS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Yellow fever at Cape Charles Quarantine Station.

American bark *Alice*, eight days from Havana, crew of 10, stone ballast, arrived at quarantine to-day with 2 cases of yellow fever aboard and 1 person convalescent of same disease. The vessel will be towed to Fishermans Island early to-morrow morning.—T. B. PERRY, Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

NOTE.—See letter in this issue from Dr. D. M. Burgess, sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at Havana, Cuba, relative to the departure from that port of the American bark *Alice*.

Yellow fever at Key West Quarantine, Dry Tortugas.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, FLA., September 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report the development of a case of yellow fever on board the American schooner *Louis V. Placé* on August 30. This is the vessel from which 2 cases of yellow fever were removed on the evening of August 26. The occurrence of this case was not unexpected, and measures had been adopted to render the chance of infection of the vessel very slight. The case was removed in about three hours after being sick, and isolated, to await the development of the nature of his disease, which was as stated. I would also report the arrival to-day of the American schooner *Sarah A. Fuller*, one day from Havana, for Punta Gorda, with 1 case of yellow fever aboard, taken sick just after leaving Havana. This vessel lay at San Jose wharf, in Havana; is very clean and in general good order, and will be disinfected just as soon as I can get her to the wharf.

Respectfully, yours,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 10, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last communication, August 20, 1894, the following concerning smallpox in this State has been reported to this office: Raymond, Racine County, 1 case; Wausau, Marathon County, 1 case, 1 fatal; Lake, Milwaukee County, 2 cases, 2 fatal; Greenfield, Milwaukee County, 2 cases, 1 fatal; Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, 3 cases; Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, 103 cases, 32 fatal. Total number of cases at present existing in Milwaukee, 80.

Since the outbreak in the State in January the disease has appeared in 34 different places; at present it only exists in 4 places, all confined to Milwaukee County.

Total number of cases reported in the State since the outbreak to date, 331, of which 93 were fatal. Total number of cases reported in the city of Milwaukee, since outbreak, 236, of which 60 were fatal.

Injunctions issued in the city of Milwaukee during the past two weeks to restrain the health authorities from removing patients from their homes to hospital, and to restrain the city from erecting hospital barracks, have been dissolved, and the usual precautions are being continued. Inspectors are still at all depots and steamboat wharves.

Very truly yours,

U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 8, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, September 10, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 8, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1894.				
Sept. 2	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....		134
2	Steamship Belgenland.....	Antwerp.....		62
2	Steamship Zaandam.....	Amsterdam.....	124	175
3	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....		181
3	Steamship Gellert.....	Naples.....		123
4	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen.....	2	74
5	Steamship Britannia.....	Naples.....		33
5	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	1	157
6	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	4	164
6	Steamship Massilia.....	Marseilles.....		50
7	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....		372
7	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....		35
7	Steamship Edam.....	Rotterdam.....		87
7	Steamship Sorrento.....	Rotterdam.....	73	
7	Steamship Chateau Lafitte.....	Hamburg.....	41	113
7	Steamship Norwegian.....	Bordeaux.....		9
7	Steamship Persia.....	Glasgow.....		1
8	Steamship Persia.....	Hamburg.....	9	74
	Total.....		254	1,864

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended September 1, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, September 1, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 1, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Aug. 30	Steamship Mariposa.....	Australia.....	23
31	Steamship Acapulco.....	Panama.....	2
	Total.....		25

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 8, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Millie Williams	Aug. 28	Vera Cruz...	Pascagoula..	Disinfected.....	Sept. 3
Am. schr. Emma Hawkins	Aug. 29	Coatzacoalcos.	New Orleans.	.....do.....	Sept. 2
Am. schooner Montana	Sept. 2	St. Christopher.	Ship Island.	Disinfected and held for observation.	.....

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 4, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. John R. Bergen *†...	Aug. 12	Havana	Port Tampa..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 31
Am. bk. C. Southard Hulbert *.	Aug. 23	Matanzas ...	Punta Gorda.	Disinfected and held for observation.	.....
Am. schr. L. V. Place †*.....	Aug. 26	Havana	Pascagoula..	.....do.....	.....
Am. schr. E. H. Cornell	Sept. 2	Cienfuegos..	Apalachicola.	.....do.....	.....
Am. schr. Sarah A. Fuller †.....	Sept. 3	Havana	Punta Gorda.	.....do.....	.....

* Previously reported. † Yellow fever at quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 9, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bark Harriet S. Jackson...	Sept. 9	Havana	Philadelphia.	Held for disinfection.	.....

Seventeen vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 5, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 1, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Sadie Willeutt *†.....	Aug. 19	Cienfuegos..	Brunswick ..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 29
Spanish brig Mayaquez *.....	Aug. 23	.....do.....	.....do.....	Disinfected and held for observation.	.....
Span. ss. Berengner el Grande..	Aug. 31	Calbarien....	Savannah ...	.....do.....	.....

* Previously reported. † One case of yellow fever at quarantine.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Enfield*.—Two weeks ended September 1, 1894. Estimated population, 7,200. Total deaths, 4, viz: enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

Hartford.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 57,500. Total deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 9.

Meriden.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 28,500. Total deaths, 36, including whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Tampa.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 15,688. Total deaths, 8, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, white, 10,726; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 16; colored, 31; total, 47, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 69, including enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; whooping cough, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 35,500. Total deaths, 41, including enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

Dubuque.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 49, including whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

Keokuk.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Haverhill*.—Three weeks ended September 8, 1894. Estimated population, 31,390. Total deaths, 25, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, by observers throughout the State indicate that for the month of August, 1894, compared with the preceding month, dysentery, cholera infantum, diphtheria, typhoid fever, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, diarrhea, and remittent fever increased, and measles and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for corresponding months in the eight years 1886-1893, smallpox, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever were more prevalent, and membranous croup, typho-malarial fever, erysipelas, intermittent fever, measles, pleuritis, cholera morbus, and puerperal fever were less prevalent in August, 1894. Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in

the month of August, 1894, at 234 places, typhoid fever at 82 places, scarlet fever at 73 places, diphtheria at 51 places, measles at 17 places, and smallpox at 3 places. Reports from all sources show typhoid fever reported at 44 places more, measles at 26 places less, diphtheria at 18 places more, scarlet fever at 9 places more, smallpox at 10 places less, and consumption at 5 places more in the month of August, 1894, than in the preceding month.

Week ended September 1, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate that remittent fever, influenza, and whooping cough increased, and that cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 234 places, enteric fever at 47, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 23, measles at 4, and smallpox at 1 place, Detroit.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 583, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 30; diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 14; whooping cough, 14; and phthisis pulmonalis, 42.

Youngstown.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 68, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 9; and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 24, including whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Two weeks ended September 8, 1894. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Williamsport.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 27,132. Total deaths, 33, including 1 from enteric fever.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 18; colored, 25; total, 43, including enteric fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

Memphis.—Month of August 1894. Estimated population, white, 32,276; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 49; colored, 74; total, 123, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 16.

Nashville.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 62; colored, 72; total, 134, including enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 18.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Sept. 8.	105,287	33	2						2		1	
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 8.	30,337	10							2		1	
Amesbury, Mass.	Sept. 8.	9,798	3										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Sept. 10.	8,338	3										
Augusta, Ga.	Sept. 7.	33,300	14	1									
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 8.	454,439	165	18							3	5	4
Baton Rouge, La.	Sept. 1.	10,478	8	1						1			1
Belleville, Ill.	Sept. 1.	15,361	4										
Bennington, Vt.	Sept. 8.	6,891	1	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 8.	35,005	13	2									
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 8.	448,477	216	33						2	4	14	1
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 1.	5,478	2										
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 8.	5,478	10										
Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 1.	27,294	9										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 8.	806,343	404	50						8		23	6
Brownsville, Tex.	Aug. 11.	6,134	4	1						1			
Brownsville, Tex.	Aug. 18.	6,134	3	1									
Brownsville, Tex.	Aug. 25.	6,134	2										
Brownsville, Tex.	Sept. 1.	6,134	3										
Butler, Pa.	Sept. 1.	8,734	1							1			
Butler, Pa.	Sept. 8.	8,734	3										
Butte, Mont.	Sept. 1.	10,723	3										
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 8.	70,028	27								3		
Carlisle, Pa.	Sept. 8.	7,620	2										
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 1.	*54,955	†28	5						1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sept. 7.	296,908	52	6						3		2	1
Claremont, N. H.	Sept. 1.	5,565	4										
Claremont, N. H.	Sept. 8.	5,565	3										
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 8.	261,353	97	4						1	8	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.	Sept. 8.	261,353	1										
Columbus, Ind.	Sept. 1.	6,719	4										
Columbus, Ohio.	Sept. 8.	88,150	20	3						5			
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Sept. 1.	6,089	5										
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Sept. 8.	6,089	3										1
Cumberland, Md.	Sept. 8.	12,729	7	2									
Dayton, Ohio.	Sept. 6.	61,220	16	3						1			
Dedham, Mass.	Sept. 1.	7,123	2							1			
Dedham, Mass.	Sept. 8.	7,123	5										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 1.	9,416	2										
Elgin, Ill.	Sept. 3.	17,823	4										
Erie, Pa.	Sept. 1.	40,634	12								4		
Evansville, Ind.	Sept. 8.	50,756	14	1							1		
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 8.	11,068	3										
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 8.	74,398	49	2						1			2
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 1.	22,037	8										1
Flint, Mich.	Sept. 1.	9,803	1										
Flint, Mich.	Sept. 8.	9,803	5									1	
Fort Worth, Tex.	Sept. 1.	23,076	6	1									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 8.	60,278	25	2						1			
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 8.	9,069	3										
Hannibal, Mo.	Aug. 31.	12,857	5	1									
Hamilton, Ohio.	Sept. 8.	17,565	5										
Hazleton, Pa.	Aug. 18.	11,872	5									1	
Hazleton, Pa.	Aug. 25.	11,872	1										
Hazleton, Pa.	Sept. 1.	11,872	3										
Hazleton, Pa.	Sept. 8.	11,872	2										
Hoboken, N. J.	Sept. 1.	43,648	31	1						1	2	3	
Hoboken, N. J.	Sept. 8.	43,648	21									1	
Jamestown, N. Y.	Sept. 9.	16,038	3									1	
Johnstown, N. Y.	Sept. 8.	7,768	3	1									
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 8.	21,805	10										
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Sept. 1.	17,853	5	1						1			
Knoxville, Tenn.	Sept. 1.	22,535	6	1								1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	Sept. 8.	22,535	17	3						1			1
Lebanon, Pa.	Aug. 25.	14,664	10							2	2		
Leavenworth, Kans.	Sept. 1.	19,768	4										
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 8.	77,696	37	1									
Ludington, Mich.	Sept. 1.	7,517	3										
Ludington, Mich.	Sept. 8.	7,517	11										
Lynchburg, Va.	Sept. 8.	19,709	7	1									
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 8.	44,125								1		1	
Manitowoc, Wis.	Sept. 1.	7,710	1										
Massillon, Ohio.	Sept. 1.	10,092	2										

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 11; colored, 17.

MORTALITY TABLE. CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Massillon, Ohio	Sept. 8	10,092	3												
Memphis, Tenn.	Sept. 8	64,495	27	2											
Middletown, Ohio.	Sept. 1	7,681	2												
Middletown, Ohio.	Sept. 8	7,681	3	1											
Milford, Mass.	Sept. 10	8,780	1												
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 1	204,468	83	5		6									
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 8	204,468	98	3		16									
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 8	164,738	49	4											
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 1	31,076	12	1											
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 8	31,076	17												
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 8	76,168	39	5											
Naugatuck, Conn.	Sept. 8	6,218	8	2											
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 1	181,830	97	11											
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 8	181,830	84	10		3									
New Bedford, Mass.	Sept. 8	40,733	18	2		1									
New Brunswick, N. J.	Aug. 25	18,603	6												
New Brunswick, N. J.	Sept. 9	18,603	2												
New Haven, Conn.	Sept. 6	81,298	31	1											
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 1	242,039	117	19											
Newport, R. I.	Sept. 8	19,457	11	1											
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 8	1,515,301	710	78		1									
North Adams, Mass.	Sept. 8	16,074	4												
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 1	19,791	10	2											
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 8	19,791	6												
Northampton, Mass.	Sept. 1	14,990	8	1											
North Attleboro, Mass.	Aug. 18	6,727	3	1											
North Attleboro, Mass.	Sept. 1	6,727	4	1											
North Attleboro, Mass.	Sept. 8	6,727	3	1											
Olean, N. Y.	Sept. 1	7,358	1												
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 1	140,452	26	3											
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 8	6,272	3												
Ottumwa, Iowa	Sept. 1	14,061	3												
Paducah, Ky.	Sept. 1	12,797	6	3											
Pensacola, Fla.	Sept. 1	11,750	4	1											
Portage, Wis.	Sept. 1	5,143	0												
Portage, Wis.	Sept. 8	5,143	0												
Portland, Me.	Sept. 1	36,425	18	1											
Portland, Me.	Sept. 8	36,425	14	2											
Port Richmond, N. Y.	Sept. 3	6,290	1												
Pottsville, Pa.	Aug. 25	14,117	12	1											
Pueblo, Colo.	Sept. 1	24,558	2												
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8	132,146	54												
Putnam, Conn.	Sept. 1	6,512	1												
Racine, Wis.	Sept. 8	21,014	7	1											
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 10	58,661	22	1											
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 1	81,398	24	8											
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 8	81,398	28	3											
Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 8	133,896	38	2											
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Sept. 1	44,843	14												
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 1	16,159	5												
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 1	298,997	135	20											
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Sept. 1	5,864	2												
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Sept. 1	5,760	3												
Saut Ste. Marie, Mich.	Sept. 8	5,760	2												
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 8	75,215	27												
Seattle, Wash.	Sept. 1	42,837	15	4											
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Sept. 1	6,116	4												
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Sept. 1	10,177	2												
South Bethlehem, Pa.	Sept. 10	10,302	0												
Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 8	44,179	19	1											
St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 1	451,770	152	15											
St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8	451,770	166	15											
Sterling, Ill.	Sept. 1	5,824	2												
Superior, Wis.	Sept. 1	11,983	4												
Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 1	88,143	39	3											
Taunton, Mass.	Sept. 1	25,448	12	1											
Taunton, Mass.	Sept. 8	25,448	5												
Tiffin, Ohio.	Sept. 1	10,801	3												
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Sept. 1	7,145	2												
Urbana, Ohio.	Sept. 8	6,510	3												
Utica, N. Y.	Sept. 2	44,007	18	1											
Vallejo, Cal.	Aug. 25	6,343	0												
Vallejo, Cal.	Sept. 1	6,343	1												
Virginia City, Nev.	Sept. 1	8,511	0												

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Wakefield, Mass.....	Sept. 8....	6,982	4	1								
Wallingford, Conn.....	Sept. 8....	6,584	1	1								
Waltham, Mass.....	Sept. 1....	18,707	8									
Waltham, Mass.....	Sept. 8....	18,707	5									
Warren, Ohio.....	Sept. 7....	5,973	2									
Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 1....	230,392	86	5					7	1	1	2
West Bay City, Mich....	Sept. 1....	12,981	5	1					1			
West Bay City, Mich....	Sept. 8....	12,981	4	1								
Winona, Minn.....	Sept. 1....	18,208	11	2								
Woburn, Mass.....	Sept. 1....	13,499	6	1								
Woburn, Mass.....	Sept. 8....	13,499	8									
Worcester, Mass.....	Aug. 30....	84,655	34	2					1		2	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Sept. 7....	32,033	13								1	
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Sept. 7....	33,220	13						1			2

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 10, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	57	1	.....	77	.....	67
Portland, Me.....	60	4	.....	81	.....	01
Northfield, Vt.....	59	7	.....	78	.....	28
Boston, Mass.....	65	7	.....	73	.....	43
Block Island, R. I.....	65	3	.....	70	.....	60
New London, Conn.....	65	5	.....	86	.....	66
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	66	8	.....	86	14	.....
New York, N. Y.....	69	5	.....	98	122	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71	5	.....	88	182	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	68	4	.....	84	136	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	71	7	.....	91	89	.....
Washington, D. C.....	70	9	.....	98	.....	93
Lynchburg, Va.....	72	6	.....	91	.....	41
Norfolk, Va.....	73	7	.....	123	.....	113
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	73	5	.....	86	.....	86
Wilmington, N. C.....	75	5	.....	174	16	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	77	5	.....	147	.....	127
Augusta, Ga.....	78	2	.....	98	.....	98
Savannah, Ga.....	77	5	.....	159	.....	149
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79	3	.....	162	.....	02
Titusville, Fla.....	80	0	.....	142	78	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1	.....	190	.....	170
Key West, Fla.....	83	.....	1	165	.....	15
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74	2	.....	73	.....	53
Mobile, Ala.....	79	1	.....	135	75	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	77	3	.....	77	.....	07
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78	2	.....	110	.....	90
New Orleans, La.....	80	2	.....	133	.....	113
Shreveport, La.....	79	3	.....	103	.....	93
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75	6	.....	77	.....	17
Little Rock, Ark.....	76	4	.....	91	109	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	78	4	.....	77	233	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	80	2	.....	163	.....	133
San Antonio, Tex.....	79	5	.....	111	.....	111
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80	2	.....	177	.....	177
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	75	5	.....	84	.....	14
Nashville, Tenn.....	73	7	.....	102	.....	02
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	6	.....	79	.....	69
Louisville, Ky.....	72	8	.....	75	.....	05
Indianapolis, Ind.....	68	10	.....	70	10	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71	9	.....	62	.....	22
Columbus, Ohio.....	68	10	.....	70	110	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	68	13	.....	77	03	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	69	9	.....	63	157	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	63	7	.....	66	54	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	64	6	.....	77	133	.....
Erie, Pa.....	65	9	.....	97	133	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65	7	.....	92	68	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	66	6	.....	63	87	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	65	5	.....	63	97	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	63	7	.....	56	294	.....
Alpena.....	59	8	.....	91	.....	21
Marquette, Mich.....	58	8	.....	103	.....	83
Grand Haven, Mich.....	62	8	.....	84	396	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	65	5	.....	67	223	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	68	4	.....	63	627	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	58	6	.....	101	.....	91
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	63	6	.....	77	.....	77
La Crosse, Wis.....	63	7	.....	121	229	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	67	7	.....	77	.....	17
Des Moines, Iowa.....	66	6	.....	84	06	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	68	8	.....	84	36	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	68	6	.....	77	.....	17
Calro, Ill.....	72	6	.....	63	.....	23
St. Louis, Mo.....	72	6	.....	82	28	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	70	6	.....	90	310	.....

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 10, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley—Continued.						
Kansas City, Mo.....	70	6	.....	1.11	.89	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	72	4	.....	.49	6.31	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	70	4	.....	.65	.....	.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	67	5	.....	.77	.73	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	63	3	.....	.28	.....	.06
Huron, S. Dak.....	62	6	.....	.39	1.21	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	65	3	.....	.27	.03	.....
Moorehead, Minn.....	59	5	.....	.56	.....	.56
St. Vincent, Minn.....	56	4	.....	.49	.....	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	60	2	.....	.29	3.41	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	59	.....	1	.21	.....	.21
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	58	0	.....	.31	.....	.01
Helena, Mont.....	60	.....	2	.28	.62	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	61	1	.....	.21	.09	.....
Wallawalla, Wash.....	68	0	.....	.14	.06	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	63	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	67	.....	7	.14	1.36	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	59	.....	3	.27	.43	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	65	3	.....	.42	.....	.42
Denver, Colo.....	64	.....	2	.25	1.25	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	67	.....	1	.40	.50	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	70	0	.....	.28	1.72	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	76	6	.....	.63	.....	.63
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	62	.....	6	.39	.11	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	76	.....	2	.34	.....	.34
Tucson, Ariz.....	80	.....	4	.41	.....	.41
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	54	4	.....	.42	.....	.12
Portland, Oreg.....	63	1	.....	.32	.....	.12
Roseburg, Oreg.....	63	1	.....	.13	.....	.03
Red Bluff, Cal.....	76	0	.....	.14	.....	.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	78	0	.....	.00	.20	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	69	.....	3	.00	.00	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	87	.....	5	.05	.....	.05

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., May 15 to September 13, 1894.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Mecca.....	June 11.....			Cholera reported.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bahnia district.....	July 24-July 30...	94	43	Total to May 29 in all Galicia.
Bochnia district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	6	3	
Borszczow district.....	May 30-June 12...	9	3	
	June 19-June 26...	38	12	Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12-June 19, 31 cases
	July 3-July 30...	2	2	15 deaths.
	July 31-Aug. 6....	52	25	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	49	25	
Buczacz district.....	July 24-Aug. 6....	73	17	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	56	29	
Bouhajce	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	61	22	
Bukowina.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	3	1	
	June 4-June 7....	5	2	
	June 19-June 26...	2		
	July 3-July 30...	32	11	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	22	9	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	82	39	
Cracow district.....	July 10-July 30...	92	38	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	29	14	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	21	7	
Czorkow district.....	July 17-Aug. 6....	18	11	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	63	16	
Dabrowa district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	1	1	
Horodenka district.....	July 10-Aug. 6....	90	36	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	150	65	
Husiatyn district.....	June 19-June 26...	1	1	
	July 3-July 30...	15	8	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	11	6	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	17	10	
Ilumacz district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	14	6	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	50	20	
Kolbuszow district.....	July 10-July 16...		1	
Kolomea district.....	July 17-July 23...	1		
	July 31-Aug. 6....	19	6	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	27	13	
Melec district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	1	1	
Nisko district.....	July 17-July 30...	3	2	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	12	7	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	7	4	
Oldenburg district.....	July 20.....			3 deaths reported.
Skalat.....	July 24-July 30...	1		
Saybusch district.....	July 24-Aug. 6....	30	9	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	4	2	
Sniatyn.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	4	2	
Stanislaw district.....	July 17-July 23...	1		
	July 31-Aug. 6....	2	1	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	11	2	
Tarnossel.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	2		
	July 24-July 30...	1		
Tarno district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	13	9	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	20	4	
Tarnobrz district.....	July 31-Aug. 6....	25	14	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	30	10	
Wieliczka district.....	July 24-July 30...	7	5	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	21	9	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	28	12	
Wadowion district.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	1	1	
Zaleszczny.....	June 5-June 12...		2	
	June 26-July 30...	303	116	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	107	64	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12....	102	42	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Angleur.....	July 17-July 30...	11	5	
	Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Cheratte.....	July 18.....	1	1	
	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Ghenée.....	July 29.....	1	1	
Herstel.....	July 18.....	1	1	
	July 22-July 25.....	1	1	
	July 26.....	1	1	
	July 29.....	1	3	
	Aug. 3.....	1	1	
Jemappes.....	July 23-July 30.....	2	2	To June 25, 50 cases.
Liege.....	June 9-July 1.....	4	8	
	July 1-July 17.....	8	101	
	July 22-July 25.....	8	33	
	July 21-Aug. 4.....	33	10	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	10	3	
	Aug. 7.....	6	3	
	Aug. 11-Aug. 18.....	15	7	In city and suburbs.
	Aug. 18-Aug. 24.....	39	2	
Marchienne au Pont.....	Aug. 4.....	2	2	
Montegnee.....	Aug. 7.....	2	1	
Ongrée.....	July 17-July 30.....	1	1	
Seraing.....	June 15-June 30.....	9	5	
	July 18.....	7	7	
Tilleur.....	Aug. 4.....	2	2	
Angleur, Alost, Liege, Montegnee, Seraing, St. Nicholas.	June 25.....			Cholera reported.
Angleur, Buleur, Grace, Jemeppe, Montegnee, Tilleur.	June 15-June 30.....	90	49	
Angleur, Buleur, Fleron, Grace, Montegnee, Olne, Schlessin, Somme, Tilleur.	July 18.....			Cholera reported.
Wandre.....	July 18.....	1	1	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	16	10	
China:				
Canton.....	June 25 and July 2.....			Cholera reported.
Fuchau.....	June 23-June 30.....	2	2	
England:				
London.....	July 28-Aug. 4.....	5	1	On vessel from Russia lying in the Thames.
Gravesend.....	Aug. 18.....	1	1	On steamship Bradford, from St. Petersburg.
France:				
Avignon.....	July 19.....	1	1	
Bordeaux.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	1	1	
Department of Finistère.....	Apr. 22-Apr. 29.....	19	19	13 localities.
	May 20-May 25.....	7	1	
Marseilles.....	Aug. 3 and Aug. 9.....	21	21	Cholera reported.
	Aug. 4-Aug. 17.....	21	21	
Manoel sur Seille.....	Aug. 10.....	2	2	2 cases reported.
Mont devant Sassey.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	1 case reported.
Nantes.....	July 7.....	4	4	Cholera reported.
Paris.....	May 27-June 2.....	4	4	
	July 4-July 18.....	6	1	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 19.....	8	2	
Rheims.....	June 23-July 7.....	2	1	
Ruell.....	July 21-July 22.....	2	2	
Germany:				
Agilla.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Althof.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	4	4	
Berlin.....	July 19.....	1	1	
Bohnsack.....	July 11-July 16.....	1	1	
Brahmunde.....	July 11-July 23.....	2	2	
Bromberg.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 15.....	10	10	
Cologne.....	Aug. 18.....	1	1	Cholera reported.
Christefelde.....	July 16-July 23.....	2	2	
Dantzig.....	July 7.....	18	6	
	July 7-July 28.....	18	6	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 13.....	5	5	
	Aug. 11-Aug. 18.....	4	4	
	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	4	4	4 cases on a boat from Königsberg to Dantzig.
	Aug. 18-Aug. 25.....	3	3	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Deutsch Eylau.....	June 28-July 4.....	32	.....
Direchau.....	July 11-July 23.....	32	.....
Dravitten.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	32	2	
Einlage.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Emmerich.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Fordon.....	July 11-July 23.....	32	.....
Garnsee.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 13.....	1	.....
	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Gollup.....	July 30-Aug. 13.....	3	.....
Grandenz.....	July 16-July 23.....	2	.....
Grono Walz.....	July 11-July 30.....	4	.....
Holm.....	July 30-Aug. 13.....	7	.....
Huntel.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Johannisburg District.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 13.....	51	16	
Josefinen.....	Aug. 8.....	1	.....
Knuzebrack.....	July 11-July 30.....	3	.....
	July 30-Aug. 6.....	2	.....
Konigsberg.....	Aug. 12-Aug. 18.....	1	1	
	Aug. 18-Aug. 25.....	1	1	
Lubeck.....	July 18.....	1	.....	} On steamers during voyage from St. Petersburg.
	July 30.....	1	.....
Nakel.....	Aug. 11.....	1	1	
Neusfahrwasser.....	July 11-July 16.....	1	.....
	Aug. 6-Aug. 13.....	1	.....
Neubrich.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Netze-Warthe district.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	15	11	
Niedzwedzen.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	14	6	
Oberschliesen district.....	Aug. 16.....	1	1	
Ortelsberg.....	Aug. 5.....	1	.....
Osterode.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Plehnendorf.....	June 14.....	3	.....
	July 11-Aug. 6.....	12	.....
Sagorsch.....	July 30-Aug. 6.....	3	.....	In country districts.
Schidlitz.....	July 11-July 23.....	5	.....
Schilno.....	June 14.....	1	2	
	July 11-July 23.....	7	.....	Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.
Schnarse.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Silesia.....	July 30-Aug. 6.....	1	.....
	May 25-May 28.....	2	.....	Cholera reported.
	June 6.....	6	1	
Stettin.....	Aug. 31.....	.....	.....
Thorn (department).....	July 11-July 23.....	5	.....
	July 23-July 30.....	1	1	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 13.....	1	.....
	Aug. 13-Aug. 25.....	4	5	
Usch.....	Aug. 11.....	1	.....
Weichselmunde.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	.....
Weisenhohe.....	Aug. 11.....	1	.....
Holland:				
Alkmaar.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	1	.....
	Aug. 15.....	2	2	
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 15.....	29	9	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 22.....	37	12	
	Aug. 18-Aug. 25.....	6	5	
Barsingerhorn.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Benebroek.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Beverwyk.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	1	.....
	Aug. 15.....	2	1	
Heslensgraaf.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	.....	2	
Broenhaven.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 8.....	2	.....
Charleroi.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Cosvorden.....	July 24-July 26.....	.....	1	
Dordrecht.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 8.....	1	.....
Dordrecht.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Elslo.....	July 18.....	1	.....
Erp.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	.....	1	
Groenendal.....	July 27.....	.....	1	
Haarlem.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	.....	5	
	Aug. 10.....	8	2	
	Aug. 18-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Haarlemmermeer.....	Aug. 15.....	1	.....
Halfweg.....	Aug. 10.....	5	2	
Heer.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 8.....	1	.....
Langerdyk.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	.....	5	
	Aug. 12.....	.....	5	
Leyden.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	.....	1	
	Aug. 14.....	.....	1	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Holland—Continued.				
Lobith.....	Aug. 18.....			Cholera reported.
Maestricht.....	July 18.....	1	1	
	July 27-Aug. 2.....	20	7	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 8.....	76	39	Including 48 cases and 23 deaths in suburbs.
	To Aug. 21.....	64	30	
Middlerode.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Mydrecht.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....	1	1	
	Aug. 18.....			Cholera reported.
Roermond.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 3.....	1	1	On foreign vessel bound for Germany,
	July 27.....	1	1	On canal boat from Maestricht.
	July 29-Aug. 11.....	2	1	
	Aug. 11-Aug. 18.....	1	1	Two cases on a Rhine boat Aug. 18.
	To Aug. 18.....	7	6	
	Aug. 18-Aug. 25.....	1	1	
Utrecht.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....		1	
	Aug. 13.....	1		
Velzen.....		4		
Vroenhoved.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....		1	
	Aug. 10.....	2		
Wertgrastyk.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....		1	
Womerveer.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....		1	
	Aug. 12-Aug. 18.....	1	1	
Zaardam.....	July 14-Aug. 8.....		2	
	Aug. 15.....	2	2	
Zvidschalwyk.....	Aug. 18.....			Cholera reported.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 16-May 29.....		29	
	May 30-July 10.....		81	
	July 10-July 31.....		101	
	July 31-Aug. 7.....		71	
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 2.....		85	
	June 3-June 30.....		99	
	June 30-July 21.....		53	
	July 21-July 28.....		16	
Madras.....	Apr. 21-May 4.....		2	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 17-June 23.....	1		
Japan:				
Hioogo.....	July 14-July 21.....	1		
	July 21-July 28.....	2	2	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Astrakhan (government).....	July 8-July 14.....	4	1	
Brest (city).....	July 14-July 19.....	19	12	
	July 2-July 20.....	34	13	
Courland (government).....	July 3.....	5	1	
	July 5-July 15.....	35	19	
	July 8-July 21.....	44	23	
Cronstadt (government).....	June 20-July 5.....	12	6	
	July 1-July 26.....	189	70	
	July 29-Aug. 4.....	10	4	
Estland (government).....	July 1-July 21.....	64	31	
	July 18-July 26.....	32	15	
	July 22-July 28.....	21	11	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9.....	31		
	Aug. 9-Aug. 16.....	103	43	
Grodno (government).....	June 2-June 29.....	66	31	
	June 30-July 21.....	63	42	
	July 29-Aug. 18.....	1520	629	
Finland.....	To July 22.....	11	4	
	July 23-July 29.....	5	4	
Hangoe (Finland).....	July 11-July 18.....	2	1	
Kalisch (government).....	July 8-July 14.....	195	90	
Kielce (government).....	June 17-July 9.....	280	117	
	July 10-July 25.....	845	381	
	July 26-Aug. 4.....	1165	543	
	Aug. 5-Aug. 10.....	744	384	
Kovno (government).....	May 6-May 19.....	5	4	
	May 13-June 9.....	7	4	
	June 17-June 30.....	104	17	
	July 1-July 28.....	277	118	
	July 22-July 21.....	45	23	
	July 29-Aug. 4.....	23	11	
Livland (government).....	July 1-July 14.....		2	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Death.	Remarks.
<i>Russia—Continued.</i>				
Lomza (government) ..	July 21-July 30...	29	13	
	July 31-Aug. 6....	40	10	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 10...	47	25	
Lublin (government).....	July 29-Aug. 5....	14	5	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 11....	27	18	
Mlava (city).....	May 28-May 29...	20	10	
Narva (city).....	July 3-Aug. 9....	64	38	
Novgorod (government).....	July 8-July 28...	55	26	
	Aug. 21.....			Cholera reported.
Olonetz (government)	July 4-July 9....	3	2	
	July 16-July 27...	29	11	
Petrikov (government)	May 13-May 29...	7	6	
	May 31-June 5....	4	2	
	July 1-July 12...	10	3	
	July 22-July 28...	40	11	
	July 29-Aug. 8....	273	120	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 12...	521	252	
Plock (government)	May 6-May 12...	26	19	
	May 11-May 31...	109	66	
	June 1-June 7....	74	32	
	June 3-July 4....	349	178	Includes city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 19, 187 cases, 74 deaths.
	July 1-July 7....	47	16	
	July 5-July 28...	359	188	
	July 29-Aug. 3....	155	77	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 8....	233	119	
Podolia (government).....	May 9-May 23...	11	4	
	June 3-June 9....	2	1	
Radom (government).....	May 6-May 30...	38	28	
	June 3-June 16...	34	8	
	June 13-July 3....	55	29	
	July 4-July 18...	455	190	
	July 20-July 27...	553	402	
	July 28-July 31...	431	126	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 9....	1449	740	
Revel.....	July 12.....		1	
Riga.....	Aug. 17.....	10		
St. Petersburg (gov't).....	July 1-July 28...	1214	232	
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	321	104	
St. Petersburg (city).....	July 1-Aug. 1....	3354	1550	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 8....	185	145	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 14...	120	68	
Serenetz (government).....	July 10.....	11	5	
	July 16.....	13	6	
Tomak.....	July 22-July 28...	16	5	
Tula (government).....	May 20-June 16...	13	1	
	June 3-June 30...	20	1	
	July 8-July 21...	4		
Warsaw (government)	Apr. 28-June 3....	107	58	
	June 5-June 28...	134	69	
	June 28-July 8....	22	8	
	July 6-July 28...	911	456	
	July 29-Aug. 3....	627	290	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 12...	910	448	
Warsaw (city).....	May 6-June 5....	64	41	
	June 5-June 27...	35	29	
	June 29-July 5....	34	22	
	July 9-July 30...	329	150	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9....	190	87	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 18...	169	46	
Werchnye Sselo.....	July 16.....	30	9	
Witibet.....	July 22-July 28...	12	4	
Zedletz.....	July 16-July 26...	4	2	
	July 22-July 29...	60	22	
	July 30-Aug. 6....	35	15	
	Aug. 7-Aug. 10...	36	20	
Kiev, Mohilev, Orel, Pskow, Jaroslav, Smolensk.	Aug. 10.....	10	8	Cholera reported.
Spain:				
Lucena.....	Aug. 9.....	1	1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm, Fejan Quarantine Station.	July 4-July 18...	14	4	1 death on steamer during voyage from St. Petersburg.
	Aug. 28.....	1		Reported on steamship from St. Petersburg.
Switzerland:				
Burglen.....	Sept. 4.....			Cholera reported.

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey:				
Adrianople.....	July 17-July 21....	4	3	
Akschehl.....	June 27.....	3	1	
Akserei.....	June 30-July 3....	7	6	
Angora.....	May 31-June 27....	146	.....	Reported present July 18 and Aug. 9.
Arabson.....	June 30-July 3....	.....	1	
Avanas.....	June 8-June 26....	27	.....
Ben Bunar.....	May 10-May 21....	.....	7	
Bogazlian.....	June 3-June 19....	21	.....
Constantinople.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30....	.....	5	
Divriki.....	May 24-June 22....	7	3	
Erbaa.....	June 5-June 24....	19	.....
Ezeroum.....	Apr. 17-Apr. 19....	53	46	
Gumusseh Hadji.....	June 26.....	1	.....
Harpoot.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Iskilih.....	May 19-June 1....	85	.....
Izneek.....	Aug. 4.....	3	.....
Jozgat.....	May 31-June 1....	3	.....
Kadikoi.....	May 16-June 1....	15	.....
Kaisseki.....	June 26.....	3	.....
Kastamouni.....	June 21-June 26....	359	.....	Includes vicinity.
	May 5-May 30....	103	.....
	June 1-June 21....	30	.....
	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Kaza von Zella.....	May 16-May 31....	82	.....
	June 1-June 26....	63	.....
Kirschehr.....	June 3-June 27....	130	.....
Koula.....	May 13-May 16....	5	4	
	June 1-June 3....	2	.....
	June 21-June 23....	8	.....
	June 30-July 3....	6	.....
	July 23-July 24....	40	.....
	July 30.....	4	.....
	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Maaden.....	June 26.....	2	.....
	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Mahmurat el Aziz.....	May 13.....	15	.....
Marsowan.....	June 21-June 22....	4	.....
	Aug. 11-Aug. 18....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Milan.....	March 19.....	27	17	
	April 9-April 16....	14	10	
Mustapha Pasha.....	July 31.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Neuschehr.....	June 30.....	1	.....
Niksar.....	May 27-May 30....	11	.....
Oolash.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Sansoum.....	May 29.....	12	6	
Shedavendikiar.....	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Sivas.....	Apr. 15-June 2....	5000	1500	Not official.
Sparta.....	July 21.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Tokat.....	May 17-May 31....	23	.....
	June 1-June 27....	67	.....
Trebizond.....	May 16.....	10	.....
	May 31-June 24....	37	.....
Tschataldga.....	Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Unia.....	June 18-June 19....	11	.....
Urgup.....	May 18-May 19....	1	.....
	June 23-June 26....	6	.....
	June 30-July 3....	8	2	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	81		
	May 6-June 2.....	244		
	June 2-June 30.....	84		
	July 1-July 28.....	13		
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	2		
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	3		
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	July 1-July 7.....	1		
	July 4-July 11.....	6	2	
	July 14-July 28.....	29	4	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	14	2	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 18.....	54	13	
	Aug. 18-Aug. 25.....	21	3	
Cienfuegos.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	1		
	May 20-June 3.....	22	3	
	June 4-June 30.....	18	12	
	July 1-July 28.....	14		
	July 29-Aug. 25.....	17		
	Aug. 25-Sept. 1.....	4		
Cruces City.....	Aug. 1.....			Fever reported.
Guantanamo.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	12	11	
Havana.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....	8	2	
	May 4-May 31.....	49	15	
	June 1-June 28.....	86	31	
	June 28-July 26.....	173	59	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....	50	21	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 30.....	162	67	
	Aug. 30-Sept. 6.....	45	18	
	July 1-Aug. 31.....	4	2	
Manzanillo.....	Aug. 1.....			Yellow fever reported.
Manzanaragua.....	June 20-June 27.....	2	1	
Matanzas.....	July 4-July 11.....	30	6	
	July 18-Aug. 1.....	32	6	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 8.....	12	3	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 15.....	6	2	
	Aug. 15-Aug. 22.....	6	2	
Sagua la Grande.....	July 1-July 7.....	1		
Santiago de Cuba.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....	1		
	May 2-May 15.....	2		
	July 9.....	1		
	Aug. 3.....			6 cases, 3 deaths, in the fortnight
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	6	3	preceding Aug. 3.
	Aug. 11-Aug. 18.....	8	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 4-May 10.....		3	
Honduras:				
Nacaome.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 14.....		2	
	Apr. 22-Apr. 28.....		3	
Mexico:				
Laguna.....	Sept. 13.....			Yellow fever reported.
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....		6	
	May 4-May 31.....		38	
	June 1-June 28.....		53	
	June 28-July 26.....		42	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....		11	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 23.....		24	
	Aug. 23-Aug. 30.....		7	
Salvador:				
La Libertad.....	Aug. 3.....			Yellow fever reported.
San Salvador.....	July 14-July 21.....	3	3	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	5	1	
West Indies:				
Antigua.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	1	1	
Puerto Rico (San Juan).....	June 4-July 1.....	61	13	
	July 1-July 8.....	15	3	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....	22	4	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9.....	25	5	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 16.....	35	4	Confined to barracks. Fever not
Port of Spain (Trinidad).....	July.....		1	among shipping.
Yucatan:				
Merida.....	May 25-May 31.....		1	

Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, August 28, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual weekly report relative to cholera and other epidemic diseases in Europe, officially, for the period from August 15 to 22, and with later information, including August 27. There has been an extension of cholera in Germany and in Austria-Hungary since last report, extensive in Galicia, but in Germany not alarming. The disease appears to be at a standstill in Holland and Belgium, and has not increased greatly in Russia. On the whole, it may be said that the spread of cholera is not so alarming as at this time last week, and at the danger point, the Prusso-Russian frontier, it appears to be well under control. As far as danger to the United States is concerned, it may be said that very few emigrants are going forward at this time, and at the ports of Great Britain (an inspection of which I have just completed) all precautions as to detention and disinfection are being taken. Indeed, nearly all the greater steamship lines are declining to take emigrants from infected ports, and have instructed their agents to that effect.

Germany.—In the week from August 13 to 20 the following cases are announced to have occurred: In the district of Königsberg, village of Draulitten, on the canal, 2 fatal cases, a canal boatman and his son. In the town of Osterode 1 fatal case, wife of a railway employé. In Königsberg, August 15, a case, the driver of a wood wagon. In the village of Agilla, district of Labau, a case in the person of a raftsmen. In the village of Medzwedzen, district of Gumbinnen, there were 14 new cases and 6 deaths. In the district of the Vistula 11 cases were reported. Of these, 1 occurred in Schilno, 1 in Neubruch, 1 in Einlage, near Danzig, 4 in Althof, a suburb of Danzig, 3 on a boat going from Königsberg, through Marienberg, to Danzig, and 1 in Weichselmunde. In west Prussia it was reported in Gollub that a postman had been ill with cholera at Garnsee. In the district of Netze-Warthe there were 15 new cases reported, with 11 deaths. Of these, 3 occurred in Lochnowica, 1 in Josefina, near Bromberg, 1 in Laskownica, 1 in Paulina, near Schubin, 1 in Hoffmanskorf, 1 in Josefkowo, near Nakel, 2 in Usch, 1 in Smolory, near Kolmar, in Prussia, 1 at Landsberg, on the Vistula, and 3 at Kladow, also near Landsberg. Six of these cases were raftsmen and the rest their relatives. In the district of Oberschliesen, in Rosdzien, near Kattoydz, a fatal case occurred in the person of a workman on August 16. In the district of the Rhine, at Emmerich, a bricklayer was ill with cholera. In the district of Osnabruck, at Mappen, a canal workman was reported to be ill with cholera at Huntel.

Berlin, August 21: Isolated cases of cholera still continue to occur in the province of east Prussia, chiefly in the district of Landsberg, but the only spot where it has assumed the character of an epidemic on this side of the Russian frontier is the village of Niedzwedzen, in the district of Johannsburg, where, up to Sunday last, there had been 67 cases and 21 deaths. All precautions, however, have been taken, and there is not considered to be any cause for increased anxiety.

Owing to the danger of the importation of cholera from Russia, the Prussian authorities have ordered that the frontier between Upper Silesia and Russia shall be blocked. Until further notice travelers will not be allowed to cross the borders, except at certain specified points, and after careful medical examination. The *Kölnisches Zeitung* of August 24 states that the day before the following cases occurred in Germany:

At Trohl, near Danzig, 3; at Little Plehnendorf, 2; at Weichselmunde, 1; and Oldschlosen, 1.

Prof. Koch arrived at Königsberg August 26, and expressed his approval of the precautions there taken against cholera. At the last meeting of the Imperial cholera committee, in Berlin, he emphatically contradicted the opinion prevalent in many quarters that this year's cholera is not so dangerous as formerly, and that, therefore, less caution is necessary. In support of his opinion he pointed to the epidemic at Niedzwedzen, in east Prussia. At the same time he said there was no reason for fear, as all necessary precautions had everywhere been taken, but that, nevertheless, there was need of the greatest caution, not only on the part of the authorities, but also and especially of the people. Five deaths and 4 new cases are reported from a suburb of Thorn, and 3 cases from other places on the Vistula. The Vossische complains that the Argentine Government subjects all ships from German ports after the 9th instant to eight days' quarantine, though it is known that cholera has appeared only in east Prussia, not to mention the fact that scientific research long ago demonstrated the uselessness of such measures, which merely subject passengers to great inconvenience and severely hamper commerce.

The public bathing establishments in the city of Posen have been closed by the police, owing to the danger of cholera.

Austria-Hungary.—On August 16 the districts of Obestyn and Tlusta were declared by the minister of the interior to be infected by cholera. Between August 7 and 12 the following cases and deaths were reported in Galicia and Bukowina:

District.	Villages or communities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Galicia:			
District of Vistula a—			
Saybusch.....	1	4	2
Wadowion.....	1	1	1
Cracow (government).....	7	16	5
Cracow (city).....	1	5	2
Wieliczka.....	3	28	12
Tarnow.....	1	20	4
Tarnobrzg.....	5	30	10
Nisko.....	1	7	4
District of Dnjester b—			
Stanislau.....	3	11	2
Tlumacz.....	3	50	20
Buczacz.....	6	61	22
Bodhajce.....	1	3	1
Kolomea.....	3	27	13
Sniatyn.....	2	4	2
Horodenka.....	12	150	65
Zaleszcenki.....	12	102	42
Borszczow.....	9	73	17
Czortkow.....	3	63	16
Husiatyn.....	2	17	10
Total.....	76	672	250
Bukowina:			
Czernowitz (city).....	1	8	4
Czernowitz (government).....	1	3	2
Gurahumona.....	1	3	1
Kotzman.....	7	30	14
Sinozmetz.....	1	3	2
Suczawa.....	1	5	2
Wiznitz.....	4	30	14
Total.....	16	82	39

The reports given in the foregoing table are official. The following

are of later dates, some from semiofficial sources and some from press dispatches :

Vienna, August 21: According to the latest official returns, 263 cases of cholera and 172 deaths were registered in Galicia on Sunday and Monday, and there were 23 cases and 18 deaths in the Bukowina. August 22: The report which has been received to-day on the progress of the cholera epidemic in Austria shows that in the last twenty-four hours there have been 17 fresh cases and 9 deaths in the Bukowina and 187 fresh cases, with 109 deaths, in Galicia. The percentage of fatal cases as compared with the total number of attacks still continues alarmingly high. August 23: The cholera report this morning states that in the past twenty-four hours there have been 144 fresh cases and 74 deaths in Galicia and 31 new cases, with 18 deaths, in the province of Bukowina. August 24: The cholera report to day from Galicia shows the percentage of deaths to be still excessively high. Out of 138 fresh cases in that province yesterday, there were 73 deaths, while in Bukowina, with 17 new attacks, there were 9 deaths. August 25: According to the latest reports, 148 fresh cases of cholera and 79 deaths occurred in Galicia yesterday. There were 5 fresh cases and 9 deaths in the Bukowina. August 26: Returns state that 146 cases of cholera and 79 deaths occurred in Galicia on Saturday. In the Bukowina, 16 cases and 15 deaths were registered.

Great Britain.—A case of cholera was reported Saturday on a vessel from St. Petersburg now on the Tyne. The report has not yet been confirmed. The following extract from the Times of August 22 is of interest: "It will be remembered that when Mr. H. H. Fowler was president of the local government board he promised Parliament that there should be a scientific inquiry set on foot by his department with a view to differentiating fatal attacks of so-called English cholera from fatal attacks of true or Asiatic cholera. The opportunities for carrying out such an investigation are naturally difficult to obtain, and probably now is the earliest moment when such a scientific inquiry could be carried out with satisfactory results. It is only within the last few weeks that cases have arisen giving opportunities to decide, on a scientific basis, the relation of so-called English cholera and true or Asiatic cholera, and every advantage is being taken of the opportunity. The recent fatal case in the south of London is typical in this respect. Those who have had experience of cholera declare that the symptoms in every respect resemble those of the Asiatic type of the disease, and that the post-mortem appearances confirmed this view in every detail; but when bacteriological investigation was made there was an utter absence of those microscopic and cultivation appearances without which it has been recently held by men of science at home and abroad true cholera does not exist. On the other hand, cases have occurred in which the bacteriological requirements have been present, and yet there has been neither antecedent nor subsequent cholera. These are the two cases that present one of the greatest difficulties to the etiologists and to students of public health. Complete arrangements have been made by Dr. Thorne Thorne, C. B., F. R. S., chief of the medical department of the local government board, with the assistance of Dr. Klein, F. R. S., and a number of clinical and bacteriological workers, for the careful study and investigation of all such cases; and if during the present season a sufficient number of these obscure attacks should occur, it is to be hoped that substantial progress will be made in the inquiry, which re-

ceived the sanction of the late president of the local government board. Up to a late hour last evening there had been nothing in the form of true cholera reported officially within the previous twenty-four hours to the local government board."

Netherlands.—It is stated that most of the cases occurring in Holland have been traced to either drinking or bathing in the infected water of canals. The official figures are presented in tabular form:

Place.	Date.	Cases and deaths.
Province of Limburg:		
Maestricht	July 14-Aug. 8...	57 cases, 27 deaths.
Broenhoven	July 11-Aug. 8...	4 cases.
Province of North Brabant:		
Erp	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 death
Middelrode	July 11-Aug. 8...	1 death
Province of South Holland:		
Rotterdam	July 14-Aug. 8...	2 deaths, from Rhine boat.
Bleisensgraaf	July 11-Aug. 8...	2 deaths.
Leyden	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 death, canal boat.
Province of North Holland:		
Haarlem	July 14-Aug. 8...	5 deaths, in barracks.
Beverwyk	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 case.
Amsterdam	July 11-Aug. 8...	8 cases, 4 deaths.
	July 14-Aug. 8...	Many new cases daily.
Zaandam	July 14-Aug. 8...	2 deaths, river boats.
Wormerveer	July 11-Aug. 8...	1 death, tramp.
Westgrastyk	July 11-Aug. 8...	1 death, workman.
Broek of Langendyk	July 11-Aug. 8...	5 deaths.
Alkmaar	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 case.
Province of Utrecht:		
Utrecht	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 death.
Woydrecht, near Lönen	July 14-Aug. 8...	1 case.
Total		72 cases, 53 deaths.

August 21: To-day's cholera bulletin reports 1 case and 2 deaths in Amsterdam. Two cases of the disease are reported from Maestricht. Total to date for Amsterdam, 36 cases and 15 deaths. August 22: To-day's cholera bulletin reports 3 cases in Amsterdam, thus making the total number 39 and the deaths 15. One case and 2 deaths of the disease are reported from Maestricht, 1 from Haarlem, and 1 death at Kinderdijk. August 23: Two cases of cholera are reported from Ratendrecht, near Rotterdam, and 2 suspected deaths occurred at Schalkwyk. August 24: One case of cholera has occurred in Amsterdam, 1 case and 1 death at Maestricht and 1 case at Amstelveen, near Amsterdam. A cook on board the steamer *Dordrecht*, recently arrived at Gmunden from Riga, has died of a disease presenting suspicious symptoms. August 25: Two deaths from cholera occurred at Amsterdam to-day. At Amstelveen there was 1 case and 1 death and at Spykenisse 1 death.

Sweden—Stockholm: After twenty-four hours at the quarantine station of Fejan, a case of cholera in the person of a stewardess developed on board the steamer *Nordkusten* from St. Petersburg.

Russia.—The Russian reports state that cholera was taken to the Prussian city Gollub, district of Briesen, government of Marienwerder, by Jews coming from Drewenz, city of Dobrzyn, about the end of July. From August 3 to 6 there occurred here 30 cases, nearly all Hebrews. On August 9 cholera was reported to be present at Nijni-Novgorod, but officially denied. The following figures are official and given in tabular

form. The dates are the Russian and those used in the rest of Europe, a difference of twelve days.

Government (city).	Dates.	Cases.	Deaths.
Finland	July 23-July 29...	5	4
St. Petersburg (city).....	Aug. 8-Aug. 14...	120	68
Narva (city).....	Aug. 2-Aug. 9...	13	.....
Narva, beginning of epidemic.....	To Aug. 9.....	64	38
Government of Estland:			
Cities: Joachimsthal, Koanholm, Hungerburg, and Kramersmuhl.....			
Beginning of epidemic.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 9...	31	.....
Rija (city).....	Aug. 9-Aug. 16...	103	43
Kovno, district of Schaulen	Aug. 9-Aug. 16...	11	.....
Lomza.....	July 29-Aug. 4...	23	11
Plock.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 10...	47	25
Warsaw (city).....	Aug. 4-Aug. 8...	233	119
Warsaw (government).....	Aug. 10-Aug. 15...	169	46
Petrikau.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 12...	910	448
Kielce.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 12...	521	252
Radom.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 10...	744	384
Lublin.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 9...	1,449	740
Siedlez.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 11...	27	18
	Aug. 7-Aug. 10...	36	20
Total		4,526	2,316

A dispatch from Moscow of August 21 is as follows:

Gen. Baranoff, the governor, has notified the appearance of cholera at Nijni-Novgorod. Up to the date of the fair the number had been 60 cases; they were, however, of a sporadic rather than an epidemic character. Last year the existence of cholera at the time of the fair was never officially acknowledged.

The following are the latest reliable figures at hand: From the 21st to the 24th instant, in St. Petersburg, 123 cases and 41 deaths; from the 11th to the 18th instant, in Warsaw, 236 cases and 88 deaths; in the government of St. Petersburg, 208 cases and 73 deaths; Siedlec, 336 cases and 154 deaths; Petrikov, 747 cases and 370 deaths; from the 5th to the 10th instant, in Kielce, 946 cases and 469 deaths, and in Radom, 1,285 cases and 612 deaths; from the 29th ultimo to the 18th instant, in Grodno, 1,520 cases and 629 deaths.

Turkey.—According to a report dated August 9, cholera had broken out at Isnik, and also in the barracks at Tschataldja.

Spain.—On August 8, a case of cholera was reported at Lezcena.

East Indies—Calcutta: In the week from July 8 to 14 there were 13 deaths from cholera and 5 from smallpox. It will be observed that there are no reports from France or Belgium. Reliable information is practically unobtainable. It is well known that cholera is present to considerable extent in both countries—Liege, in Belgium, and Marseilles, in France, for example.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera spreading in Galicia.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, August 17, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report cholera as spreading in Galicia. In the week ending August 12, 672 new cases have been reported, of which 250 proved fatal.

I remain, etc.,

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BELGIUM.

Continuance of cholera at Liege.

Under date of August 29, the U. S. consul at Liege reports that during the week ended August 25, 1894, there were 11 deaths from cholera in that city. He writes:

During the past week the new cholera cases average about 5 per day. The newspapers no longer report their occurrence. I shall refuse certificates to any exports I think at all likely to conceal the microbes. In the invoices of firearms there is just one danger—the guns are made by hand in the houses of the workmen, which are in every part of the city.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended August 11, 1894.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 14, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended August 11, 1894:

The deaths from *accessio pernicioso* were the same in number, 2, as in the previous week; from yellow fever, 3, 1 more; from smallpox 2, 5 less; from typhoid fever 2, 1 more; from diphtheria 2, the same as in the foregoing week; and from beriberi, 3, 1 more. The total from all causes was 220, as against 243 of the previous week, a fall of 23.

The health of the port is about normal, and I believe that the alarm about diphtheria was premature. I am sorry to say that 2 of the deaths from yellow fever occurred aboard a Portuguese merchant ship, which I understand has been sent to Ilha Grande for disinfection. Since last report I have inspected or given bills of health to the following-named ships: August 8, American bark *Amy*, for Baltimore, Md., and English bark *Sasmation*, for Ship Island, Miss.; August 9, German steamship *Capua*, for New York, a visé from Santos; August 10, American ship *Titan* for Barbados, West Indies; August 11, English steamship *Biela*, for New York; August 13, Norwegian bark *Victoria*, for Tybee Roads, Ga.; August 14, English steamship *Chinese Prince*, for New York, a visé from Buenos Ayres.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Relative to the plague in China.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 14, 1894.

SIR: Your letter of July 18 received yesterday. * * * We have been fortunate so far in excluding the plague from Japan, and as it is apparently nearly at an end in Hongkong, at least as an epidemic, our anxiety is somewhat less. However, as both Canton and Hongkong are saturated with the virus, and as the summer temperature of southern China is above the point at which the disease is usually prevalent, we greatly fear a renewal of the epidemic on the approach of cooler weather—a fear unquestionably justified by what we know of the history of the malady—while it is not at all improbable that both the cities

named may from now on prove centers of endemic plague, with the ever-present possibility of epidemic outbreak.

The Hongkong pestilence does not appear to have assumed the most malignant type. Bad as it has been, not only the symptoms, but the death rate, under rational treatment, go to show a medium severity only, and this despite the delay in enforcing any sanitary precautions.

But 1 case of undoubted plague occurred on any of the steamers coming from Hongkong to Japan, and the very prompt and thorough measures taken by the surgeon of that vessel, the Pacific Mail steamship *Peru*, were effectual in preventing a ship epidemic.

This exemption from plague on shipboard was undoubtedly chiefly due to the precautions taken by the ships themselves while in the infected port, in enforcing, as strictly as possible, noncommunication of crew with the shore, and in excluding any passenger baggage or freight of a suspicious nature.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the inclosed preliminary report of Dr. Kitasato, who was sent to Hongkong by the Japanese Government to study the etiology of the plague by modern methods. * * *

I shall promptly inform you of any matter of importance from a sanitary point of view, if necessary, by cable,

And remain, very sincerely, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Member Imperial Board of Health, Health Office, Yokohama.

Preliminary notice of the bacillus of bubonic plague.

[By Prof. S. Kitasato.]

HONGKONG, July 7, 1894.

Early this year (1894) an epidemic of bubonic plague broke out in the south of China and Canton, from which city the disease was imported into the neighboring island of Hongkong, where it has prevailed from the beginning of May until now.

The Imperial Japanese Government sent a commission to Hongkong in order to study the plague, especially as regards its bacteriological character and its pathological and clinical features. The pathology and medicine were the special study of Prof. Aoyama and the bacteriological part received the care of the author. Having left Japan 5th of June, 1894, we arrived at Hongkong on the 12th of the same month. Here Dr. Lowson, acting superintendent of the government city hospital, put everything needful at our disposal in the most friendly spirit. A room in the Kennedy town hospital (one of the plague establishments) was given to us, and there we began our work on the 14th of June last.

On that day we were able to see a post-mortem examination, performed by Prof. Aoyama. I found numerous bacilli in the bubo (in this case a swelling of the inguinal glands), in the blood of the heart, in the lungs, liver, spleen, etc. As the post-mortem examination was made eleven hours after death, I had still doubts about the true significance of what I found. I therefore made a cultivation and inoculated a mouse from a small piece of the spleen. On the same day I took, with all due precautions, some blood from the finger tips of a patient who had the disease in a very bad form, with a temperature of 40.5° C., swelling of the axillary glands, etc. Under the microscope I found bacilli with capsules, the poles of which were stained much deeper with aniline dyes than the middle part. This gives them a great likeness to the bacilli of chicken cholera (*bacillus cholerae galinarum*). On the next day all

the serum cultivations which were prepared in the incubator from the different organs of the body and of blood from the finger tips showed a growth of microorganisms which, under the microscope, were not to be distinguished from those which we found in the blood and in the interior of the bubo at the first post-mortem examination. The bacilli differed only by being a little longer and staining easier in the middle than those taken from the blood. With these cultivations I inoculated subcutaneously mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, and pigeons.

The mice which were inoculated on the first day with a piece of spleen and some blood from the finger tips died in two days' time, and at the post mortem examination upon them I found oedema round the place of inoculation, the same bacilli in the blood, in the internal organs, and in the oedematous part around the place of inoculation.

All animals which had been inoculated with the cultivations (pigeons excepted) died after periods extending from one to four days, according to the size of the animal. The same state of the organs after death and the same bacteriological observations always obtained as in the case of the mice previously referred to. I propose to give further details about my experiments on animals at a later time.

Every day I took blood from many plague patients and examined it, and almost every time I found the bacilli as above described, sometimes in great numbers, sometimes only few in number, so that many glass slides had to be examined to find good specimens.

On the other hand, these same bacilli were to be found at every post-mortem examination (of which we had upward of fifteen) in great quantity in the bubonic swellings, in the spleen, the lungs, the liver, in the blood contained in the heart, in the brain, intestines; in fact in all internal organs without exception; and every cultivation from any particle of these parts invariably produced the same bacilli.

Suppose the contents of a bubo or a small piece of the spleen is rubbed on the cover glass, and the latter, after having been stained, is examined under the microscope (one-twelfth inch oil immersion, Zeiss) bacilli will be discovered in the form found in pure cultivation (Reinkultur). In the spleen especially the bacilli are aggregated in heaps. Bacilli from bubonic swellings and from other internal organs are more easily stained with aniline dyes in their middle part than those taken from the blood, but any serum cultivation prepared from them produces the same form of bacillus.

In any case where cultivations are prepared from parts of any internal organs or from the blood taken from the finger tips, with careful observation of all due precautions, pure cultivations (Reinkultur) of one and the same bacillus are always obtained; therefore the most intimate connection must exist between the bacillus and the disease.

For particulars about the observations at the post-mortem examinations will be given later on by my colleague, Prof. Aoyama. Generally it may be said that the parts in the neighborhood of the bubo are oedematous, of a color between black and red, infiltrated with gelatinous exudation, and that the spleen is enlarged. Both phenomena are to be found in inoculated animals in which the parts round the place of inoculation present the same oedematous exudations as we find in human beings.

I shall now give a few short notes about the bacillus.

The bacilli are to be found in the blood, in the buboes, in the spleen, and in all other internal organs of the victims of the plague. The bacilli are rods with rounded ends, which are readily stained by the ordi-

nary aniline dyes, the poles being stained darker than the middle part especially in blood preparations, and presenting a capsule, sometimes well marked, sometimes indistinct. The bacilli found in the spleen are best stained by a solution of methyl blue. I am at present unable to say whether or no "Gram's double-staining method" can be employed. I shall report upon this on a future occasion.

The bacilli show very little movement, and those grown in the incubator in beef tea make the medium somewhat cloudy. The growth of the bacilli is strongest on blood serum at the normal temperature of the human body (37°C). Under these conditions they develop luxuriantly, and are moist in consistence and of a yellowish-gray color; they do not liquefy the serum. On agar-agar jelly (the best is good glycerin agar) they also grow freely. The different colonies are of a whitish gray color, and by a reflected light show a bluish glance; under the microscope they appear moist and in rounded patches with uneven edges. At first they appear everywhere as if piled up with "glass wool;" later on as if having dense, large centers. If a cover-glass preparation is made from a cultivation on agar-agar, and, after having been stained, is observed under the microscope, long threads of bacilli are seen, which might, by careless inspection, be mistaken for a coccus chain, but are recognized with certainty as "threads of bacilli" under closer observation.

The growth on agar gelatin is similar to that on agar-agar. In a puncture cultivation, at the ordinary temperature after a few days, they are found growing as a fine dust, in little points alongside the puncture, but with very little growth on the surface. Whether these bacilli are able to liquefy ordinary gelatin or not I am at present unable to decide, as the temperature of Hongkong ranges so high that the employment of simple nutritive gelatin is out of the question. I shall give further information on this question later.

On potatoes at a temperature of from 28°C . to 30°C . there was no growth after ten days' observation, but at a temperature of 37°C . the bacilli developed sparingly after a few days; they were whitish gray in color and exsiccated.

As mentioned before, the bacilli grow best at a temperature of from 36°C . to 39°C . At how low a temperature growth is possible I am unable at present to state.

So far I have been unable to observe the formation of spores.

Experiments on animals.—Mice, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits are susceptible to inoculation. If these animals are inoculated with pure cultivations, or with the blood of a plague patient in which the bacilli have been observed, or with the contents of a bubo, or with pieces of internal organs, or even with the contents of the intestine, they begin to become ill in from one to two days, according to the size of the animal. Their eyes become watery, they begin to show disinclination for any effort, later on avoid their food and hide quietly in a corner of the cage. The temperature rises to 41.5°C ., and with convulsive symptoms they die in from two to five days.

I must observe that in Hongkong I could only obtain small guinea pigs (weight from 100 to 150 grams) and small rabbits (from 200 to 250 grams). If I could have experimented upon larger animals it is possible life would have been somewhat prolonged beyond the periods mentioned above.

The parts around the point of inoculation are infiltrated with a reddish gelatinous exudation, the spleen is enlarged, sometimes there is a swelling of the lymphatic glands, and in all the organs the bacilli are

found. The results found after death in animals are very similar to those found in anthrax and in oedema malignum.

Pigeons do not appear to be susceptible to the influence of the bacilli.

I made experiments by feeding some mice and guinea pigs with pure cultivations of the bacillus and with small pieces of the internal organs. The result was such animals perished in a few days under the same symptoms as those which had been inoculated. In all the internal organs of animals so destroyed I found the bacilli.

With the dust of dwelling houses from which the plague-stricken had been removed I made several experiments upon animals. Some of the animals died from tetanus. In one case only a guinea pig died with plague symptoms, and in this animal the same bacilli were found in the internal organs as in those of plague patients who had succumbed.

These experiments with the dust from infected houses I shall certainly continue.

Many rats and mice at present die spontaneously in Hongkong. I examined some of them. In the internal organs of a mouse I discovered the same bacilli.

Power of resistance of the bacilli to physical and chemical agencies.

Experiments with desiccation.—The contents of a bubo in which the bacilli were present in great numbers were wiped over cover glasses (perfectly cleansed by heat and alcohol), and some of the cover glasses were dried in the air of a room at a temperature ranging from 28° C. to 30° C. Others I exposed directly to the sun's rays, and from among them, after an exposure of from one, two, and three hours (up to six days), I removed some parts, putting such portions in beef tea and placing them in the incubator. Those which had standing in the room from one to thirty-six hours showed a pretty good growth in the incubator, but those which had been in the room for more than four days were unable to show any growth even after one week's incubation. Those exposed directly to the sun were all destroyed after from three to four hours.

Further cultivations on serum were treated exactly like the contents of the bubo with very similar results.

Experiments with heat.—Beef-tea cultivations which had been heated for thirty minutes in a water bath up to 80° C. were destroyed. At 100° C. in the vapor apparatus they were destroyed in a few minutes.

Chemicals—carbolic acid.—To every 10 cubic centimeters of beef-tea cultivations, which had been standing in the incubator from two to three days, and had grown well, carbolic acid was added of a strength of 0.5 per cent of the whole, 0.75 per cent, and 1 per cent. They were afterwards well shaken and left at the ordinary temperature of the room. Of each of these cultivations a few drops were brought into sterilized beef tea after one, two, and three hours, and left in the incubator with the following results:

Those cultivations which contained 0.5 per cent and 0.75 per cent carbolic acid and had been left standing in the room for one hour grew in the incubator after two days. A cultivation, however, of 1 per cent, which had been left standing for only one hour, did not grow even after one whole week in the incubator.

Cultivations that had been mixed with only 0.5 per cent of carbolic acid and had been left standing for more than two hours did not show growth after one week in the incubator, neither did the other cultivations containing a greater percentage produce any growth.

Quicklime.—Experiments were made with quicklime in exactly the same way as with carbolic acid, with the following results:

Those beef-tea cultivations which contained 0.5 per cent of quicklime grew sparingly after two hours; those containing 1 per cent of quicklime ceased to grow. Cultivations which had been mixed for more than three hours, even if containing only 0.5 per cent quicklime, showed no growth.

Further experiments with chemicals should have been made, but as my time was extremely limited I had to leave them to a future time.

The following is a short review of "the plague" generally:

History shows us that plague epidemics existed in the fourteenth century both in Asia and Europe, and thousands of human beings perished. Since then, from time to time, now here, now there, an epidemic has appeared, and until lately the disease almost seemed to have vanished from the face of the earth. This, however, was not so. In China it has existed to this day, especially in Yunnan, where it occurs every year in an endemic form. From the latter place it was imported to Canton, and from Canton, for the first known time, has reached Hongkong.

This recent outbreak has given us opportunity for studying this disease—a cause of mystery for centuries—with the means which modern science places in our hands.

The principal symptoms of the disease now ravaging Hongkong are the following: After the period of incubation, which lasts from three to five days (possibly a little longer, and some doctors say as long as eight days), the patient complains of high fever and swelling of one or more of the lymphatic glands (buboes). These swellings may antedate, coincide with, or follow the rise in temperature, and are accompanied by severe pain. The most common gland affected is one of the femoral chain, next an inguinal, next axillary, and sometimes a cervical gland is affected. The tongue is coated with a grayish-white or dark-brown heavy fur. There is commonly headache, also delirium; the heart is generally affected; occasionally vomiting and diarrhea are present (not frequently the last two conditions, which are generally forerunners to a fatal issue).

In patients who survive the onset of the disease the temperature does not fall until a week has passed, and convalescence is a slow process.

Sex and age make no difference in the disease—men and women, infants and old people, are attacked equally.

If in such a case as described the blood be examined, the before-described bacilli, in greater or lesser numbers, will be found present (in 30 patients I obtained 25 positive results, and 2 of my subjects which were without bacilli were subsequently proved not to be suffering from the plague at all).

As indicated before, it is not always an easy matter to demonstrate the presence of the bacilli directly in the blood of many patients; they are present sometimes in such small numerical strength that only after examining several slides can they be discovered. In order to be safe, not only must the blood of a suspected plague patient be examined, but a cultivation should also be made.

In the buboes the bacilli always occur in the form of pure cultivations, but it is obviously not always easy to procure a specimen of bubo contents from the living subject.

The question arises, "Is it possible to make a diagnosis of bubonic plague from examination of the blood of the suspect?" In many cases,

yes! But a good deal of bacteriological practice is required, or such diagnosis is impossible.

It is a well-known fact that so far, amongst infectious diseases produced by bacilli, only two microorganisms have hitherto been found in human blood, viz, the bacillus of anthrax and the spirochaetæ of relapsing fever (we do not include the plasmodia of malaria). Here in the blood of human beings suffering from bubonic plague we have a new bacillus possessing the following qualities:

1st. This bacillus occurs in the blood, in buboes, and in the internal organs of the plague stricken only.

2d. This bacillus is not to be found in any other infectious disease.

3d. With this bacillus it is possible to produce in animals the identical symptoms which the disease presents in human beings.

From this evidence we must come to the conclusion that this bacillus is the cause of the disease known as the bubonic plague; therefore the bubonic plague is an infectious disease produced by a specific bacillus.

What are the channels by which these bacilli enter the human body? We may suppose that they have three principal channels of entrance: By respiration, through an external wound, and by the intestinal tract. Examples of the first two ways, of which I shall speak later on, are abundant. Examples of the last-mentioned way are not positive so far, but considering that we discovered the bacilli in the intestinal canal and experiments on animals prove that feeding alone produces definite results, the concession must be made that the third is a possible method of infection.

Most of the cases of bubonic plague occur amongst the Chinese, a few other nationalities excepted.

Whoever has looked into a Chinese dwelling in Taipingshan is at once persuaded that here is a suitable hunting ground for the plague bacillus. The houses are so filthy that they are unfit for human habitation.

What means are to be employed against the plague? Preventive measures, general hygiene, good drainage, perfect water supply, cleanliness in dwelling houses and cleanliness in the streets. As soon as an epidemic breaks out the sick must be perfectly insulated. The infected dwellings, before the household things are removed, have to be disinfected by 2 per cent carbolic acid solution or by a solution of quicklime in a correct way. Afterwards, wearing apparel, linen, bedding, etc., should be specially disinfected by a steam disinfecter for one hour at a temperature of 100° C. Should a steam disinfecter not be available the things ought to be exposed directly to the sun's rays for several hours. Articles unfit for use ought to be burned. Dwelling houses thus emptied should be cleaned over again with quicklime or carbolic acid. The faeces should be disinfected carefully with quicklime. Dead bodies covered with quicklime are either to be burned or to be buried at least 3 meters from the surface. Mice and rats which have died spontaneously in dwelling houses should be carried away with proper precautions. After a patient has apparently recovered he must be kept apart from the healthy community for a period of a month, for during convalescence the bacilli may be discovered in the blood from three to four weeks after all symptoms have ceased.

Individuals ought to keep away from plague patients and infected houses and be careful about their solid and liquid nourishment.

These measures have been generally in force during the epidemic in Hongkong.

The question as to whether immunity against the bacillus of plague is possible on the lines practiced against many other bacillary infectious diseases remains at present an open one. I shall study it thoroughly later on and in an exhaustive manner.

All that I have described above must be regarded only as a short preliminary notice. The results of extensive study on the subject of the plague bacillus will be published by me at a later time.

Before I conclude this notice, I beg to tender my heartiest thanks to the colonial government of Hongkong, to all the medical men here, and especially to Dr. Lowson for his kind assistance.

CUBA.

Departure of infected vessel from Havana.

HAVANA, September 2, 1894.

SIR: Yesterday I had the honor of sending you the following telegram:

Alice, American bark, Friday, Hampton Roads, had 3 yellow here.

The American bark *Alice*, which sailed in ballast for Hampton Roads on Saturday, September 1, entered this port August 7 with a crew of 10 persons and a cargo of lumber from Nova Scotia.

She went almost immediately to the infected Tallapiedra wharf (military hospital) to discharge, sending while there 3 of her men to civil hospital with yellow fever, who convalesced, and returned to the vessel just before her departure.

The bark is an old wooden one, and has had yellow fever occur aboard in the same place in years gone by.

Several of those of her crew who did not have yellow fever here this time have no immunity to the disease, but as the master did not desire any fumigation, this infected old craft started on a voyage of at least seven and perhaps twenty days without any attempt at all being made to protect them by any kind of disinfection.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Yellow fever at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th, in which you ask me to furnish you with a statement showing to what extent yellow fever is prevalent here, also the location of various cases with reference to shipping. I answer by return mail.

My current letters to you of August 4, 11, 18, and 25, all of which you have probably received before getting this letter, show 12 deaths in this city from yellow fever for the first twenty-four days of this month, with an approximation of 30 cases. From the 25th to the 31st ultimo, inclusive, there were 4 deaths, making a total number of 16 deaths for the month. There are probably 12 or 14 cases in the city now.

As to the location of the disease, I beg to inform you that 2 cases were taken off a Spanish man-of-war lying in the harbor, 1 of which proved fatal; and 4 or more occurred in houses directly or nearly opposite shipping wharves. Remaining cases in various parts of city.

Heretofore, this year, there have been practically no cases among the

Spanish soldiers quartered here, but I have been informed by Dr. H. Caimanero, ex-U. S. medical inspector here, that about four days ago 3 cases, 1 lieutenant and 2 privates, were taken to the military hospital, stricken with that disease.

In the above enumeration and location of cases I have had to rely in a degree on information obtained from private inquiries. The report for the month of July, handed this office two weeks ago by the board of health, showed no deaths from yellow fever in that time, whereas cemetery records showed 4 deaths during the last fifteen days of that month from yellow fever.

Reports from consular agents at Manzanillo and Guantanamo, this district, show 4 cases and 2 deaths in the first place during the past two months, and 12 cases, 11 deaths and 1 still sick, in the second place, during the last three months.

Since writing the above I have been informed, reliably, that the *County Down*, British steamship, chartered by Earn Steamship Company, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning from Havana, and buried a sailor at sea last night from yellow fever. This vessel is now held in quarantine pending investigation, and will load in a day or two with iron ore for Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HYATT.

GERMANY.

Existence of cholera in consular district of Königsberg.

STETTIN, August 16, 1894.

SIR: I beg to inform you of the cholera situation in this district and agencies up to date.

The first case of cholera has happened in the consular district of Königsberg, east Prussia, at Johannsburg, a small place near the Russian-Polish frontier.

The condition of health in the other parts of the province, and especially in Königsberg, is excellent.

I also beg to inform you that cholera still keeps up its appearance at Dantzic and neighborhood.

Up to date, Stettin has had no trouble with the disease.

I have, etc.,

F. W. KICKBUSCH,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Relative to one case of cholera in Cologne.

COLOGNE, August 17, 1894.

SIR: On this date I cabled as follows:

Gresham, State Department, Washington: One fatal case of Asiatic cholera. Came here from Holland. No epidemic.—WAMER, Consul.

The history of this case is as follows: The deceased was a workman (a machinist) who was taken sick last week on a Rhine boat on its way from Holland to Cologne. When the boat arrived at Düsseldorf, the deceased felt too unwell to continue his trip, and he was put off at that place, where he remained a day or two and then came to Cologne by rail. On last Saturday (the 11th instant) he was discovered in a small

inn and his case immediately pronounced to be Asiatic cholera. He was at once removed to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases where he died on the 16th instant. He reported that on his way from Holland to Düsseldorf he drank large quantities of Rhine water. This is the only case of cholera that has occurred here this year, and with the great precautions that are being taken by the officials, it is hoped that the disease will be kept away.

I have, etc.,

WM. D. WAMER,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Detention at Hamburg of emigrants from infected districts.

BERLIN, August 26, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in Hamburg on the evening of the 24th instant. On the morning of the 25th I paid a visit of inspection to the immigrant barracks, where all those persons coming from districts where cholera now prevails are detained prior to their embarkation. As this institution has been previously described by Passed Assistant Surgeon White, it is unnecessary to go into details, but I give the present status of its operations: The city maintains this simply for its own protection against cholera. The Hamburg-American-Packet Company have a certain portion of the building for the reception of their steerage passengers, such as come from the infected districts or as may be adjudged by the city authorities fit subjects to be kept under observation. The institution is fairly well managed, and the apartments were, with two exceptions, in a tolerable state of order and cleanliness. This was due in great part to the class of people, Russian Jews. The majority of those under detention came from Russia, Galicia, Hungary, and Roumania, and had been detained for a day or two at the central station at Ruhleben, where their personal effects are said to have been disinfected. Those effects not marked "disinfected" are disinfected at the station.

I was informed by the physician in charge that everything was done to keep the people in as good sanitary condition as was possible, and that after they had been detained for the prescribed time, they were sent to the chief physician for inspection before they were allowed to depart. At this time they are given the consular and ship inspection. As to the disinfection as practiced at the detention barracks, it is efficient. Those effects which have been disinfected at Ruhleben are accepted as sufficient, and are passed by the consular inspector, and labeled accordingly.

I took occasion to mention to the U. S. consul the fact that so far the city authorities had not detained any person from the infected districts of Prussia. I was informed that a strict watch would be kept. Immigration from this port (Hamburg) has almost entirely ceased, especially from the infected districts of Russia and Austria, by reason of the severe restrictive measures instituted by the general government and Hamburg authorities.

The outlook for the next three weeks is encouraging. The greatest danger to our country lies in the direction of England, where the steamship companies are taking all the Russian immigration they can get.

Very respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, August 25, 1894.—Amsterdam having been declared by the board of health as an infected port, arrivals from thence less than ten days out will be subjected to three days' quarantine of observation.—JOHN C. KING, *Secretary to the Board of Health.*

HOLLAND.

Cholera in Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, *August 23, 1894.*

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you that since my last sanitary report, covering the week ended August 18, forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, 2 new cases of cholera asiatica have occurred in Rotterdam. The total number of cases from the 27th of July last up to the present date is 5, with 3 deaths. One patient has been discharged from the hospital as recovered, and 1 is still in the hospital, apparently recovering. The first 3 of the above cases were imported on the Rhine boats.

I beg further to state that I have issued circulars to the shipowners, shipping agents, and merchants of this port, advising them of the requirements of the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department, and that I am strictly enforcing the same.

I have, etc.,

LARS S. REQUE,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever at Laguna.

LAGUNA, MEXICO, September 13, 1894.—Yellow fever has appeared at this port.—GERMAN HAHN, *U. S. Consular Agent.*

RUSSIA.

Report on cholera in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, *August 21, 1894.*

SIR: I delayed my usual weekly report on the cholera in order to note the effect of the public festivals at the end of last week, and it has turned out regarding them as I feared.

The number of deaths in the hospitals had rapidly diminished until for the day ending on Saturday noon, August 18, it was only 4, but Saturday being a great festival, the number of deaths ran up on the following day to 11.

The prospect is that the number will now diminish and that when the September frosts arrive the epidemic will mainly disappear.

As to the provinces, the reports are somewhat mixed; cases are acknowledged in several of the frontier towns, but not in such numbers as to create any general alarm.

It ought to be mentioned that the above reports refer only to the cases in the hospitals; beside these there are undoubtedly a small number of cases in the private residences of the better classes of people, but as regards these no indications of value are given.

There was, also, for a day or two, quite an outbreak of cholera in the camp at Krosnoe, near this city, among the troops assembled for autumn maneuvers. The disease was traced to the fact that the soldiers drank water from a stream which had been, it is said, polluted at a point 6 miles above the camp, by washing in it the linen of the cholera patients; but as rigorous measures were taken the epidemic soon ceased to be serious.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW D. WHITE,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Turkey.

Under dates of August 11 and 18, 1894, the U. S. consul at Sivas writes that cholera is reported to exist in epidemic form at Harpoot, Oolash, and numerous villages to the east and south of Sivas. Cases of cholera or cholerae continue to occur at Marsovan and many villages in the vicinity of Sivas.

PROMULGATION OF FOREIGN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the U. S. consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Autofogasta, Bahia, Batavia, Rangoon, Samarang, St. Helena, Tamatave, and Zanzibar.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMA ISLANDS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1894. Estimated population, 1,472. Total deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1894. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 1, 1894. Estimated population, 1,160. No deaths reported.

Mathewtown.—Three weeks ended August 17, 1894. Estimated population 1,200. No deaths reported.

CANADA—*Hamilton, Province of Ontario*.—Month of August, 1894. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 55, including scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of September 8, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 685 deaths in this city during the thirty-one days of August, 1894. Sixty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow

fever, 13 by enteric fever, 17 by so-called pernicious fever, 7 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 4 by diphtheria, 8 by measles, 15 by smallpox, 1 by glanders, 37 by entero-colitis (acute and chronic), 41 by dysentery, 5 by cholera infantum, and 21 by pneumonia.

During the week ending September 6, there were 143 deaths, 18 of which were caused by yellow fever, with, approximately, 45 new cases, 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 1 by measles, 2 by smallpox, 5 by entero-colitis, 6 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, and 3 by pneumonia.

Twelve of the 18 deaths by yellow fever during the week ending September 6 occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 155, including enteric fever, 5; measles, 3; whooping cough, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 42.

Month of July, 1894. Total deaths, 203, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 6; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 40.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 10·7, and the highest in Preston, viz, 27·6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and eighty-four deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 27; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 22; enteric fever, 11; cholera and choleraic diarrhea, 2; and diarrhea and dysentery, 114. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15·4 a thousand. In greater London 1,671 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 9; measles, 12, and whooping cough, 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 25 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23·7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4·2, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 30·5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 188 deaths were registered, including 6 from smallpox, 4 from enteric fever, 4 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 14·9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 6·9, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 16·3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 425, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 7.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco	Aug. 25....	4,000	5									
Aden	Aug. 4....	33,561	15									
Aden	Aug. 11....	33,561	20									
Aix la Chapelle.....	Aug. 18....	109,072	46							3		
Alexandria	Aug. 9....	231,396	187					2				1
Amsterdam	Aug. 25....	426,480	117	5					1			3
Antigua	Aug. 18....	16,664	11									
Antigua	Aug. 25....	16,664	14									
Antigua	Sept. 1....	16,664	17							1		
Antwerp	Aug. 18....	254,370	86					1				1
Barmen	Aug. 18....	124,000	46							2		
Basle	Aug. 18....	80,000	22									4
Batoum	Aug. 21....	28,000	3									
Belfast	Aug. 18....	269,200	89					4		4	1	2
Belleville, Canada	Aug. 25....	10,201	5									
Belleville, Canada	Sept. 1....	10,201	1									
Birmingham	Aug. 25....	492,301	150			1		3	1			3
Bologna	Aug. 25....	146,008	45				2			1		
Bombay	Aug. 7....	853,926	675	71								
Bremen	Aug. 19....	127,500	40								2	
Bristol	Aug. 18....	226,578	56						1	1	5	1
Brussels	Aug. 18....	498,400	167						1			4
Cairo	Aug. 9....	374,838	470					3		1		5
Calcutta	July 28....	681,560	333	16		4						
Catania	Aug. 19....	113,000	51					5				
Catania	Aug. 25....	113,000	46				2	5				
Chatham, Canada.....	Sept. 1....	10,000	6									
Chemnitz	Aug. 18....	150,000	100							2		
Cienfuegos	Sept. 1....	23,000	21		4	1		2				1
Christiana	Aug. 18....	167,588	76							4	1	1
Coaticook	Sept. 1....	2,500	3					1				2
Cognac	Aug. 27....	17,500	5									
Cologne	Aug. 18....	309,848	155					1		4	4	4
Copenhagen	Aug. 18....	341,000	116					2	5	3	1	
Dantzic	Aug. 25....	121,000	72	3						2	6	1
Denia	Aug. 25....	14,000	3									
Dresden	Aug. 11....	316,660	172							1		3
Dresden	Aug. 18....	316,660	162							4		2
Dublin	Aug. 18....	350,000	132			3		1				
Dundee	Aug. 25....	158,719	45							2	1	
Dusseldorf	Aug. 18....	167,412	81							1	3	
Fayal	July 28....	23,382	2									
Fayal	Aug. 4....	23,382	2									
Flushing	Aug. 25....	15,250	8									
Frankfort on the Main.....	Aug. 25....	201,000	57							1		4
Funchal	Aug. 18....	35,665	22					4		1		
Funchal	Aug. 25....	35,665	15					3		2		
Genoa	Aug. 25....	182,274	74							2		
Ghent	Aug. 25....	153,803	60									
Gibraltar	Aug. 19....	25,800	12									
Gibraltar	Aug. 26....	25,800	10					1				
Girgenti	Aug. 18....	23,847	11									
Glasgow	Aug. 18....	686,820	195									
Gothenburg	Aug. 18....	108,000	23					1				
Guelph	Sept. 1....	10,680	3									
Halifax	Sept. 1....	38,700	14									
Hamburg	Aug. 18....	598,372	242					1	3			
Hamburg	Aug. 25....	598,372	226							3	2	3
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Aug. 28....	15,013	1									
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Sept. 4....	15,013	0									
Hanover	Aug. 11....	197,000	108									
Havana	Aug. 23....	198,620	140		8	3		2		2	2	
Havana	Aug. 30....	198,620	159		21	2		2		2	1	
Hiogo	Aug. 4....	153,065		1				2				
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	July 14....	3,877	0									
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	July 21....	3,877	1									
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	July 28....	3,877	1									
Kehl-Strassburg	Aug. 18....	129,556	66									
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 7....	17,348	3									
Königsberg	Aug. 25....	167,000		1								
Leeds	Aug. 25....	388,761	150						1	1	1	3
Leighorn	Aug. 25....	102,966	31						1			
Liverpool	Aug. 18....	507,230	301				1	9	2		6	1
London, England	Aug. 18....	5,948,300	1,819			4		6	14	57	34	30

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Lyons	Aug. 18.	500,000	182					4		1	
Magdeburg	Aug. 11.	219,823	115					3		4	
Magdeburg	Aug. 18.	219,823	135					1		4	
Manchester	Aug. 18.	522,365	199					2		1	3
Mannheim	Aug. 18.	88,000	29							5	7
Maracaibo	Aug. 11.	38,000	18								
Maracaibo	Aug. 18.	38,000	19								
Maracaibo	Aug. 25.	38,000	19								
Marsala	Aug. 18.	40,131	23					1			
Matamoras	Aug. 31.	8,000	9								
Mayence	Aug. 18.	72,281								1	
Mayence	Aug. 25.	72,281	39							1	
Melbourne	July 14.	1,140,405						1			
Melbourne	July 21.	1,140,405						2			
Melbourne	July 28.	1,140,405						1			
Messina	Aug. 25.	86,900	30					4	3		
Montevideo	Aug. 4.	231,504	56							2	
Moscow	Aug. 11.	800,000	479					4	3	6	8
Moscow	Aug. 18.	800,000	518					2	6	13	5
Munich	Aug. 25.	390,000	208							8	1
Naples	Aug. 25.	540,000	225				2				
Newcastle on Tyne	Aug. 18.	201,947	49								2
Nogales	Sept. 1.	1,200	1								
Nuremberg	Aug. 11.	158,453	90						1	1	1
Odessa	Aug. 18.	324,500	148			1		3	3	7	1
Palermo	Aug. 25.	273,000	104				1				3
Paris	Aug. 18.	2,424,705	788					10	1	11	12
Paso del Norte	Sept. 1.	7,000	3								
Plymouth	Aug. 25.	86,781	18			1					
Prague	Aug. 18.	190,135	101							3	
Prague	Aug. 25.	190,135	100							3	1
Puerto Cortez	Aug. 28.	1,500	0								
Queenstown	Sept. 1.	15,000	1								
Rheims	Aug. 25.	105,408	53					5		2	
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 11.	600,000	220		3	2		2		2	
Rome	Aug. 28.	456,777	151								
Rotterdam	Aug. 25.	228,596	77	1		2				1	
Sagua la Grande	Aug. 25.	17,536	11								
San Juan del Norte	Aug. 25.	500	2								
Schiedam	Aug. 25.	25,580	11								
Sheffield	Aug. 25.	339,401	112						1	1	
Sonneberg	Aug. 12.	12,000	1								
Sonneberg	Aug. 19.	12,000	1								
Southampton	Aug. 25.	67,283	24			1			1	2	
South Shields	Aug. 18.	87,045	26								
Stettin	Aug. 18.	125,000	89					3	1		
St. Georges, Bermuda	Aug. 20.	15,013	1								
St. Georges, Bermuda	Aug. 27.	15,013	1								
St. Helena	Aug. 4.	3,877	1								
Stockholm	Aug. 18.	252,937	79					1		2	3
Stockholm	Aug. 25.	252,937	86						2	1	2
St. Stephen	Sept. 1.	2,700	1								
Stuttgart	Aug. 23.	139,659	25							1	
Sunderland	Aug. 18.	136,101	80					2	1		4
Tegucigalpa	Aug. 18.	12,000	7								2
Trapani	Aug. 18.	43,095	9						2	1	1
Trapani	Aug. 25.	43,095	10						2	2	4
Trieste	Aug. 18.	158,314	92					2	2	9	
Truxillo	Aug. 18.	5,000	0								
Truxillo	Aug. 25.	5,000	1								
Venice	Aug. 11.	160,282	53					2			
Vera Cruz	Aug. 30.	25,500	33		7						
Vienna	Aug. 18.	1,465,537	511					1	5	19	10
Warsaw	Aug. 18.	515,654	392	65		1			8	18	7
Windsor	Sept. 1.	2,750	3								3
Zurich	Aug. 18.	119,706	36				1				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.